



DR. JOHN BULL.

SOMETHING

NEW AND VALUABLE.

The most powerful King on the face of the globe now reigns supreme in the American Republic. The power of the crown rests on the shoulders of a man of noble lineage, who has been crowned by the people of the United States.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

GREAT AMERICAN KING.

It is the most powerful King on the face of the globe now reigns supreme in the American Republic. The power of the crown rests on the shoulders of a man of noble lineage, who has been crowned by the people of the United States.

To the winds with all its ailments, Embrocations, Pain Killers and Pain Extractors, and let millions of glad tongues proclaim the merits of the great "American King of Pain."

We would ask the ladies, who are always concerned for the health of their families, to use this medicine with confidence.

The medicine is so powerful and so reliable, that it can be used with confidence by all who are afflicted with any of the ailments mentioned above.

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PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been permanently secured. He brings with him a reputation as an accomplished and successful instructor of youth, warranting the belief that no institution can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare young men for College most thoroughly or to lay the foundation for a substantial and well ordered education.

Terms per session of 5 months—in advance Tuition in Primary Department, - - - \$10 00 Higher Branches - - - 15 00 Additional charges for fuel, &c., - - - 1 00 Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer of the College. F. C. McALLA, Aug 18-1854. Sec. Ex. Com.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary course is the same as that of Yale College, while its scientific course embraces all the best portions of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical business there is a course of three years in which a thorough knowledge is imparted in agricultural Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this practical feature the College is believed to be unequalled. Its high aim is to furnish American scholars, and American business men. The rapidly increasing number of Students in attendance is proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment, whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline without the fear of extinguishment; and to require of its students every thing scholarly and manly in their department. It has boarding arrangements adapted to all classes of students, and so adjusted as to afford the advantages of a boarding school, and the economy of a day school.

Others of known good moral habits, for about \$65 or 70; while those who may prefer board in private families can do so at from \$80 to 100. No student is allowed to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall approve; and a strict and kind supervision is exercised by the faculty over every student where-ever he may board.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first commences on the third Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition \$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application to the President, Rev. D. R. Campbell L. L. D. Sec'y of the Board of Trustees. Sept 16 1852 29th.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia,

JAUNDICE,

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DE

BILITY, DISEASE OF THE

KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM A DISORDERED

LIVER OR STOMACH.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digestion of Food, Fullness of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluctuating at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Hiccups, and Difficult Breathing, Flatulency at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Full Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, in the equalled, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

H. W. Chaney, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

Nelson & Edwards, Salina, Ky., June 20, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this justly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesitatingly say it eminently deserves it."

J. T. & J. W. Berry, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many cures performed by the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable medicine."

J. Grant Irvine, Ky., June 26, 52, said: "We have succeeded in introducing your Hoofland Bitters, physicians and others purchase them by the half dozen and dozen."

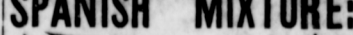
Dr. P. Fatio & Bro., Knoxville, Tenn., April 9, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now selling very fast, and every person that has used it, so far as we have been able to learn, has been benefited."

These Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, they invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for Infants as well as adults.

For sale by respectable dealers everywhere. Sold by S. Barkley & Co. Georgetown, and by Dealers in Medicines every where, Jan 19, 1854-ly.

CARTER'S

SPANISH MIXTURE:



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

Not a particle of Mercury in it.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Gouty Catarrhs, Eruptions, Pimples or Pusules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure blood of Mercury, Impudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the most confident assurance in its virtue and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them now residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishing good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

AGUE AND FEVER—GREAT CURE.—I hereby certify, that for three years I had Ague and Fever of the most violent description. I had several Physicians, took large quantities of Quinine, Mercury, and I believe all the Tonics advertised, but all without any permanent relief. At last I tried CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, two bottles of which effectually cured me, and I am happy to say I have had neither Chills or Fevers since. I consider it the best Tonic in the world, and the only medicine that ever reached my case.

JOHN LONGDEN.

Beaver Dam, near Richmond, Va.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practicing Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

SAMUEL M. DRINKER, of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Richmond, was cured of Liver complaint of 8 years standing, by the use of two bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican had a servant employed in their press room, cured of violent Scrofula, combined with Rheumatism, which entirely disabled him from work. Two bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE made a perfect cure of him, and the Editors, in a public notice, say they cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with any disease of the blood.

STILL ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. I consider it a truly valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Contractor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS STANDING CURED.—Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, Va., had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

RICHARD E. WEST, of Richmond, was cured of Scrofula, and what Physicians called confirmed Consumption, by three bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

EDWARD BURTON, Commissioner of the Revenue, says he has seen the good effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, Va., cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

Principal Deposits at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, No. 142 North 2d Street, Philadelphia.

BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

And for sale by TH'S S. BARKLEY & Co. Georgetown and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Jan 19, 1854-45-ly.

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED. GROCERIES exchanged for any amount of Bacon Lard, and Tallow, for which the highest market price will be given. Farmers, bring in your Produce! March 3. J. E. APPELGATE.

Liquors. 75 BBL'S Whisky, various ages; 50 Old Peach Brandy; Fine Foreign Brandy and Wines, for sale, very low, by J. E. APPELGATE. March 3.

SKY-LIGHT

GALLERY OF ART!

S. T. BANCROFT,

HAS fitted up a PORTRAIT GALLERY, two doors below his former studio. The ladies are especially invited to call and examine closely and critically the beauty that decorates his walls. Ladies you cannot show your lovely faces in his room too frequently. Come often and fall not to bring your friends. All gentlemen who have a love for the beautiful are cordially invited to his Gallery. Mothers, would you have ever present with you your darling children as they now appear? Get their portraits—Children would you have your parent's portraits as a rallying point around which the affections can gather when time shall have effaced from your memory the brightness of your mother's smile, the approving looks of a fond father?—Get them painted. Young Wives your Husband's beauty like the flowers plucked and exposed to the sun, will surely fade. Husbands deter not too long the time that your wife shall sit for their portraits—It is so difficult to foretell the future. There is such an uncertainty in human affairs; a word to the wise is sufficient. March 9 1854 52-4.

They breathe upon my thoughts in time of grief, As sweetly as the glorious rays Of Sol seem break the cloud and bring relief To dark and dreary Winter days.

They are the lovely twinkling stars of night To lone, and melancholly ones To them, they send a friendly, soothing light And through the heart it softly runs.

The heart that beats away the sands of life In drear, and loathsome paths of grief, Future no spark of Hope! But lasting strife And in its God finds no relief.

To such a heart, they come as Angels do, To breathe in darkness rays of light, To make him hope, and ask,—Aye tell him, sue For mercy and a heav'n-ward flight.

Lexington Ky., June 13th 1854.

LAWYER MORALITY.

Mr. Richard B. Kimball lately read before the Law Institute, of our city, a Lecture on "The Lawyer: the Dignity, Duties and Responsibilities of his Profession," which has just been neatly issued by Putnam. It is neither very broad nor very deep, but then there is this to be said in its favor, that neither is it very long, while its rhetoric is fair, and its views generally sound and wholesome. We especially thank the lecturer for assailing with heartiness and force the current and generally accepted notion of legal morality—that is, the notion that a lawyer is to lie, cheat and counterfeit, if necessary, for his client's advantage—a doctrine squarely and earnestly set forth by Lord Brougham, (than whom there can be no higher authority among living lawyers) in the following oft quoted terms:

"An advocate, by the sacred duties which he owes his client, knows, in the discharge of that office, but one person in the world—that client, and none other. To save that client by all expedient means, to protect that client at all hazards and cost to all others, and among others, to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; he must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction which he may bring on any other."

Mr. Kimball also quotes Paley's slipshod, loose-fitting "Moral Philosophy," to the same effect, together with the following: "Boswell:—But, sir, does not affecting warmth when you have no warmth, and appearing to be clearly of one opinion when you are in reality of another opinion, does not such dissimulation impair one's honesty? Is there not some danger that a lawyer may put on the same mask in common life in the intercourse with his friends?"

"JOHNSON:—Why, no, sir; everybody knows you are paid for affecting warmth for your client, and it is therefore properly no dissimulation; the moment you come from the bar, you resume your usual behaviour. Sir, a man will no more carry the attributes of the bar into the common intercourse of society, than a man who is paid for tumbling will go upon his hands when he should walk on his feet."—Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Now, the ready answer to all this is found in the simple fact, that the practices in question exist. Why should a lawyer affect warmth for his client, or assert his belief of the justice of his client's cause if he did not expect to make some impression thereby? What do his warmth and assertions mean? Is he lying and dissembling for the mere pleasure he finds therein, or to exhibit his consummate talent as an actor? Clearly not, but in the hope of thereby aiding his client. If he felt that every one would regard his show of earnestness and solemn asseverations as so much stage play, he would certainly intermit them. He employs them with an obvious, undeniable view to effect; and so far as he does so in defence of his own convictions of justice, he is a hypocrite and a knave. The induration of Habit and the unquestioned acceptance of a false Morality may enable him to do this without a consciousness of his villainy, but it is utterly impossible that a man should go on from day to day affirming Wrong to be Right, and conjuring up sophisms and subtleties intended to impose on others the erroneous opinions which he affects, but does not entertain, without deep and lasting injury to his own character. Hence it is that the vulgar conception of lawyer and rascal are convertible terms, though exaggerated, has a foundation in fact. The mass of mankind are and always must be tampered with the lower and less honorable exhibitions of lawyer-craft; they do not see Webster arguing the Dartmouth College case, or Wirt arraigning Burr, but the village posttoggler exhausting his little store of legal quips in defeating an honest claim, or some coun-

For the Herald.

HAPPY DAYS.

'Tis oft I sit and muse o'er happy days, That filled with joy my yearning soul, And gently bore it long in lovely ways, As softly, as the streamlets roll.

They breathe upon my thoughts in time of grief, As sweetly as the glorious rays Of Sol seem break the cloud and bring relief To dark and dreary Winter days.

They are the lovely twinkling stars of night To lone, and melancholly ones To them, they send a friendly, soothing light And through the heart it softly runs.

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ty attorney clearing a hog-thief from his well deserved State prison tour, by picking a flaw in the indictment, and they too rashly conclude that Law and Knavery are synonymous.

Mr. Kimball does not appear to see, what seems to us very clear, that there is radical vice in the present relation of the lawyer to Society. He says: "I know that, to the young lawyer especially, who is just commencing in the world, and who, perhaps, has struggled with difficulties and begins his profession without means, and who must in consequence have immediate occupation, it is hard to take exceptions to the conduct of a client who brings him his first cause, although he should dictate to him a course which he would blush to follow. Yet the young attorney must resist. He must reflect that there is no occupation so despicable as that which undertakes to conduct chicaneries and intrigues at second-hand. He must ask himself, 'Can I do this and preserve my self-respect?' He must reject with scorn all patronage proffered him as the instrument of injustice. Let him remember that the question should be, not how much he can make out of his profession, but how he can best adorn it. Let him hold out with this idea upon the end, and he shall have his reward."

All this is very fine, but it does not make the pot boil. Here is the young attorney, just launched, with his sheepskin in his pocket, his shingle over the door, his board and rent to be paid, and the alternative plain before him of business or the meanest kind of bankruptcy—inability to pay his boot black and laundress. Now, the best, most honorable, most profitable business, is morally certain not to come to him—he must accept and be thankful for such as the bell-weather will not touch. As he is musing over his blue-black prospects, in steps a sleek, oily, soft-spoken customer, who wants legal aid to cheat his ward out of their patrimony, break a brother's will in favor of his beloved wife, or harry some poor devil editor whose police reporter has incautiously stated that said customer was arrested on a charge of grand instead of petty larceny. Now, it is very well for Mr. Kimball—sitting at ease in his own elegantly furnished house with a fair rent-roll and a number of first-rate clients, to tell brother Brainless not to dabble in such dirty business—to "reject with scorn" the fifty dollars laid in his hungry palm, to "preserve his self-respect," and "hold out unto the end," but not quite so easy for Brainless to satisfy his tailor and landlady with such East wind. They are matters-of-fact people, and "he end" of their patience is already visible to the naked eye. So Brainless clutches the fee, and lets drive at the widow, the orphan, the editor, against whom he has no evil intent whatever, except in the way of business. The world's his oyster, and he must get his knife into it, wherever an opening presents itself. He knows this is dirty business, but "hungry dogs" can't afford to be particular. He knows, moreover, that he will be estimated and prospered, not at all according to the merits of his case, but according to his skill in handling it. If it is a very bad one, and he nevertheless wins it, he will be more profited by it than by winning a dozen good ones. Let him achieve a decided success in plundering the widow, the orphan, or the editor, and he may soon ride in his carriage, pick and choose his cases, and discourse as flowingly and bravely as brother Kimball of the duty of "adorn[ing]" his profession, and studiously observing all the decencies and preserving all the proprieties. In fact, he has meant to do this from the first, and this was one of his inducements for taking that first scoundrelly fifty dollars.

The fundamental wrong is in the system which sent him forth thus a human spider, to live by his net. There ought to be no such letting loose of young attorneys to prey on society as we every year witness. Lawyers should be chosen by something akin to the good old Calvinistic doctrine of Effectual Calling—that is, our social relations should be such that a man should be such that a man should be required as a lawyer before he should be permitted to turn his back on wholesome, honest Productive Industry and shut himself up in a den, seeking whom he may devour. How very great a change in Society this involves we thoroughly realize; but until some change takes place, it were idle to hope that the Legal Profession can be cleared of the popular odium which now attaches to it as the peddler of sophistry and pandar to knavery.

But the evil and the temptation we have indicated attach only to the lawyer's career. Beyond this, he is not only a knave but a fool if he stoops to the arts of dissimulation, lends himself to the uses of rascality, or does anything inconsistent with the sternest integrity and the most stately self-respect. It is not merely true that many lawyers are models of uprightness and honor; it is equally true that no knavish tricky lawyer ever (or very rarely) achieved a great success, or an eminent standing at the Bar. There is many a lawyer whom all the gold in California would not tempt to uphold an unjust cause nor pretend what he did not really feel. And these (contrary to the vulgar impression) are the best advocates of a good cause—nay, the best defenders of a party who has without evil intentions wrong to another. A case in point no occurs to us which happened during our "brief experience" (as Pierce would say) as a juror in the City Hall, which forcibly illustrates our meaning:

Several years ago, Mr. Samuel J. Wilkin, of Orange County, was for a brief season a practitioner at our bar, and was the counsel of two rather fast young men who had run over and injured and old woman by reckless driving in our streets. (The one who drove was in fact without property, but the law held both alike responsible.) The case came on and the facts were duly elicited. Mr. W. cross-

examined the witnesses for the plaintiff...
TO THE PUBLIC.
When a few weeks ago, I took the liberty of obtaining upon your notice with a hand bill I did so with reluctance, and my own consent to do so, was obtained by the reflection, that for nearly a year and a half, amidst the thunders and anathemas of orators and authors from both the forum and the press, and whilst carrying the aggravating burden of a vindictive prosecution, I had during that whole period of time remained silent. This silence, again resumed, I assure you would have been longer maintained but for the appearance, in a few days past, of a handbill supposed to have emanated from the Sanction Sanatorium of the Board of Trustees, professing to give a history of troubles growing out of selling liquor in Georgetown.

Before I proceed to notice in detail this singular "woods-colt" production, having no acknowledged author, but claiming by its first ejaculatory cry, paternity at the hands of the "Chairman and Board of Trustees of Georgetown," I hope to be permitted to say to them individually, that although there are some amongst them whom I am proud to claim as friends and believe most if not all of them to be gentlemen, I am constrained on account of the position we relatively occupy to deal with them plainly; and in doing so I will speak of them in connection with their acts as officials and not as individuals.

In their handbill they use the following language: "It is known to many citizens of Georgetown that many years ago the County Court of Scott was in the habit of granting Tavern Licenses to any one who applied therefor and could prove they had certain accommodations." Under this rule we had in Georgetown several houses under the name of Taverns which were kept solely for the purpose of selling spirits without even attempting to entertain travelers.

"To guard against this nuisance the citizens of the town applied to the Legislature for a town charter." "To guard against this nuisance," they say. What nuisance I ask them? Do they mean those houses, to re-quote their own language which were kept solely for the purpose of selling spirits? Do they or do they not mean what they say? If so in the name of reason, and for the sake of consistency why do they stop here? Why do they undertake to punish us with laws under the name of a town charter, made as they expressly affirm to reach, other cases?

Citizens; friends and foes, I ask you to observe well this point, and decide whether the jurisdiction of the Board over Liquor selling as derived from their charter is not by their own showing intended to reach other cases and not ours? Recollect from their town charter they derive all their power, and that it has been in force since the year 1846 or 7, but that no effort was ever made by virtue thereof to take away license from the Taverns till the year 1853.

Then is it not strange a lapse of 6 or 7 years elapsed before it was discovered that the Hotels of Georgetown were the nuisances, to guard against which the town charter was expressly obtained; and notwithstanding for several years of that time the distinguished legal gentleman who drafted and in person obtained the passage of the charter, was chairman of the Board of Trustees but that neither by him or his colleagues was the spirit of any such provision recognized in it?

"In conformity with this charter" they proceed to say, "the Board of Trustees on the 4th day of January 1853, having a petition before them signed by upwards of 80 legal voters determined to grant tavern license without the privilege of selling liquors." In reference to this petition I wish to remember that in it the question of Licensing the Hotels was not set forth. The question, whether to grant license to everybody who might apply or to no person whatever were the only alternatives offered, and was thus explained and persistently advocated by those who got up the petition. Then it appears that 80 men, rather than have granted universal and indiscriminate license, signed a petition got up by one or two individuals to license none at all. "License none or all" being made their motto. And numbers signed it without reflecting that it would affect the Hotels. The proof of which they signed a counter petition expressly asking for license for the Hotels.

Next they say "Thereupon the Board of Trustees on the 6th of January '53, passed an order that the subject should be referred to a direct vote of the citizens and appointed the 15th of January for the election" &c. Now in this "election" as with the petition the same unfairness was shown, the same cry of whisky or no whisky was made the only issue. The naked question of granting the Hotels license was not met or made and I challenge the proof. I assert too, that then as now, the sentiment of the town, fairly had, to be in favor of the Hotels having liquor license.

I now come to what every one who knows me will consider the most ungenerous and perverted statement in this their official "history."

After stating that the honor of another Hotel keeper had been pledged "that he would not sell any more until the court of appeals had decided the question" and that upon this pledge being given the counsel for the Trustees "agreed that the case should be continued indefinitely, they go on to say "the case against Barkley & Jones was disposed of in the same way and for the same reason." I say—That is not true, but false in letter and in spirit; and so far from truth as others will testify, when the proposition was made to me I treated it with prompt and indignant contempt and without the shadow of appearance of assent.

And why did I do so? Because, I felt that either fanaticism or the accomplishment of sinister ends was the lever of the whole movement; that but a very few years before we had taken an old ragged and closed house, and by much exertion and at considerable outlay we had made it at least a fair village hotel, & by endeavoring to keep it orderly had made for it a highly respectable patronage; that as usual at the beginning of the year as a law abiding citizen, license to keep a tavern with the liquor privilege was desired and expected from the Board of Trustees, but not being able to get it from this source, having applied to & obtained it from the county court, and that in the opinion of many we thus had a sound and lawful license; and that after all this then to be drawn up as a culprit answer to charge of a crime of which I could not see I was guilty; feeling in view of all the circumstances that my rights and privileges as a peaceable citizen were outraged, I could not fail to be exasperated.

Respecting the last election of Trustees referred to in their "outlines of history," I must be allowed to differ from the statement, that it was "an animated struggle in which the greatest exertions were made on both sides." So far as I was concerned in that election I simply went to the polls during the day and that in the afternoon, and voted, and did no more.

I took no part for I knew we could get no untrammelled expression relative to the Hotels having license; believing that we would be run over again with the portentous cry of whisky or no whisky.

The analysis of the vote then given as appears in their official "History" is surely to be regarded as a wonderful mathematical hyperbole that would command the attention of the most learned of the age (?)

It is scarcely necessary to notice their proposition to submit to the decision of a majority of the jury in their trials, but doubtless if such propositions were ever made, they will be judged to have been based upon a knowledge that they would thus convict us; and it really appears to be a novel and ludicrous idea, taken in any aspect.

I do not feel it incumbent on me to defend our County Judge as I consider him fully able to answer for himself, but the reason given as the grounds upon which Judge Fennell discharged the prisoners are not only garbled but are in fact a tissue of misrepresentations. It is known to every one that was in the Court House at the time, and there was a large collection present then, that Mr. H. R. French was discharged upon the response of the Jailor to the writ of Habeas Corpus, upon a motion made by his attorney, which was so plain that the attorney for the Trustees made no resistance. In the case of Mr. Hastings while the Court held the doctrine that in view of all the surrounding circumstances the court and not the witness was to be the Judge whether his testimony would eliminate or make himself innocent, yet he remarked there were cases where the witness in answering a particular question would know that his answer would lead to his criminalization, and that under such a state of case he would have the right to Judge for himself. I would just here further remark that a writ of Habeas Corpus commands the Jailor that he bring the body of the individual before the Judge, and show cause why he was committed, and of his detention, which the Jailor's response failed to do; but merely said they were committed by order of M. Stevenson, Police Judge of Geo. town, or words of that import. Whether the alleged offence for which they were sent to jail can be substantiated or not, be that as it may, the informality of the imprisonment in both cases was clear and unquestionable; and upon this question allow me to state the opinions of the eminent lawyers, which appear in their handbill, are not brought to bear. They give no opinion as to the legal form and manner of imprisoning, but simply state what may be a cause for imprisonment.

Citizens of Georgetown and Scott County for you are all addressed by the "Board of Trustees" in their late handbill, you who have been for sometime past, spectators of this scene, I imagine are heartily sick of it; but may I ask of you the forbearance to look upon all of us, those on the other side of the question as well as ourselves, with more of pity than contempt; remembering that the votaries of vice may be no more unprincipled, than the defenders of virtue may be fanatical. And in conclusion let me sincerely ask you if there is any scheme, pacific in its nature, by which in your opinion, this unhappy state of things may be remedied, that quiet and kindness may once more be restored, not to delay one hour in your efforts, in its presentation and consummation.

JAMES BARKLEY.

Is LAMBO.—The last number of the Georgetown Herald came to us draped in the usual marks of mourning. Upon glancing over its columns we were surprised to find that it was occasioned by the untimely "jugging" of its editor, because he had refused to "preach upon his friends before some petty, tyrannical dispensers of Law. An editor in jail must be a queer sight, and an editor scribbling for his paper while looking through the 'ten of diamonds,' must feel queer.

We know not how to express our indignation at his outrage against a member of the 'fraternity.' But alas and alack! to what base uses we must come at last! Friend French has our sympathy, and we hope that when he is once more in his sanctum, he will make his perso-

utors feel the lash in such a way, that they will send no more such ugly-looking officers of the law after him as the portrait of the one he gave us in his last issue. It makes us shudder to contemplate him.—Yeoman.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

It gives us pleasure to see that our distinguished Representative in Congress every where commands admiration and respect, and that his splendid talents and high moral and political worth are duly appreciated by the people of the whole Union.

He was in Covington and Cincinnati a few days ago, and, while there, the Enquirer, gave him the following just and beautiful complimentary paragraph, for which the editors will receive the thanks of all Maj. B's numerous friends in Kentucky:

John C. Breckinridge.

Among the noble band of men who in the House of Representatives stood firmly by the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and powerfully contributed by their influence to its passage, was JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the able and eloquent Democratic Representative from Kentucky. Although a Southern man in location, he is national in his feelings and principles; and notwithstanding his youth and brief Congressional service, he is everywhere recognized as one of the leading members of the House of Representatives.

Gifted with the finest talents, this young and eloquent champion of democracy made a favorable impression upon the country soon after he took his seat in Congress, and the most confident predictions in regard to his future career were then made, which his course since has not disappointed but justified. He has surpassed effectually all the great Democratic measures which have come before that body, particularly the law organizing Territorial governments in Nebraska and Kansas. The brilliant speech which he made upon that question, soon after it had been laid upon the table, upon motion of Mr. CUTTING, his exposure of the treacherous conduct of that gentleman, his eloquent appeal in its behalf, rendered it most essential service throughout the country with the Democratic masses, and was not without its influence at Washington.

We are glad to learn that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who is now in this city, is in good health and not emaciated in the least by the fatigues of the late excited and protracted session of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senate.—Mr. Douglas offered a resolution to amend the joint rules of the two houses, provided that the first session of every future Congress shall adjourn at 12 o'clock M., on the first Monday in June—laid over.

The bill regulating the pay of the deputy postmasters, was returned from the House with the Senate's amendment.

The action of the House was concurred in and the bill is now passed.

Mr. Walker stated that the friends of the homestead bill would insist upon making it the special order from day to day till disposed of also that they would endeavor to have some action taken on the vetoed insane land bill during the present week.

House.—The resolutions providing for the adjournment on the 14th of August was taken up to-day.

A motion to amend by striking out 14th August and inserting from July 17th to October 17th was made.

After a long debate the amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

The House went into committee on the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Brooks spoke on the subject of the Pacific railroad.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1854.

HOUSE.—Mr. Singleton severely commented on the course of Mr. Fillmore for having submitted to Spain relative to Cuban affairs. He spoke of various outrages committed by Spain against the United States, and advocated a demand for instant indemnity for outrages, and assurances that the like shall not be repeated. Should Spain refuse, he was in favor of bringing all of the power of the United States to blockade the island and take possession of it.

Mr. Latham spoke on the same subject. He was opposed to acquiring Cuba by any unjust war. We should not resort to force as long as there was a way to avoid it. If Spain attempts to lay the island waste to spite us, and make it a nuisance because we desire its acquisition, let us enter complaints and abate the nuisance.

Mr. Cobb was in favor of Cuba coming in as a ripe apple from a tree. He entered his solemn protest against this government or individuals engaging in unlawful expeditions and seizing the island.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

SENATE.—Mr. Peffer, from the finance committee, reported a bill for the settlement of the claims of Texas creditors. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay those creditors who have bonds or other evidences of debt for which revenues were pledged, and coming within the act of September, 1850, six millions and a half dollars to be divided pro rata. It also provides that no payments are to be made unless a receipt be given relinquishing all claims on the United States.

The vetoed land bill was then taken up, and Mr. Clayton is now speaking.

HOUSE.—The House took up the bill increasing the rate of postage.

Gerritt Smith offered an amendment providing that the Post-Office Department be abolished at the end of two years and leave the matter of carrying the mails to private enterprise, when it would be done better and cheaper.

Pending the discussion, the House went into committee on the general appropriation bill, and, after a short debate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

SENATE.—The private calendar was taken up, and a bill to renew Hiram Moore and John Hascall's patent for harvesting read and rejected.

A bill authorizing the coinage of 5 and 10 cent pieces was taken up and passed.

Four private bills were passed and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House took up the bill to modify the rates of postage, and after a short debate the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

HOUSE.—Mr. Olds offered a substitute to the bill shifting the expense of the franking privilege from the Post-Office to the Treasury Department, was rejected.

The original bill, changing the present rate of postage on single letters to 5 and 10 cents. The former for distances under 3,000 miles and the latter for over that distance, was about to be put on passage, when, on motion of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, it was laid on the table. Yeas 44, nays 51.

PRIZE CODE.

To be sung on the Re-consideration of the Liquor Law.

BY WILHELM R.—W.—

(The best of 250.)

Lo the transitory darkness
From our faces clears away,
Lo the temple of cold water
Leaps triumphant into day.

See again cold-water people
Meet and clasp each other's palms,
And by frog-pond, dock, and puddle,
Raise Maine-liquor-lawish psalms.

Here behold the true fanatics,
Screaming in a headlong horde,
God has given a commission
Only to the Water Board.

Only by the weight of water
Gushing down our gullets dry,—
Can good, earnest people
Keep themselves from getting high.

Nations, hear the horrid rumbling
Causing dire intestine wars,
Wasting deserts, flooding oceans,
Putting out the winking stars.

Telling, that our legislation
Glories angelic choirs,
Making man, inspired by water
Worthy his immortal sires.

Nations then exult, that darkness
From our duck-pond floats away,
And the growing, grins of green horus
Greet the dawn of thirsty day.

For the Herald.

The most formidable combination and conspiracy that can be found in the long annals of human history, has been effected in this republican country by those numerous associations known as "Temperance Societies." They profess entire abstinence from the accustomed beverages of mankind; and it is their object to compel all other persons to follow their example, by means of Legislative coercion. The members of the societies, consider it a solemn duty to deprive, if possible, every man in the country, of the opportunity of exercising his natural rights because they think it degrading and mischievous in its consequences. Their interdict is not limited to ardent spirits such as brandy, gin, rum and whisky, but includes all wines, whether of foreign or domestic growth, and even malt liquors and cider, the produce of our own orchards and fields. All these established, agreeable and salutary beverages, none of which are intoxicating, except to persons wholly unaccustomed to them, or to those of intemperate inclinations who may occasionally drink them to excess; are to be inhibited alike to the temperate and the immoderate; to the refined and hospitable home and social circle, to the traveler's tavern, as well as the student's closet; to the exhausted laborer, it is to be denied to the feeble pulse of tottering age as to the vigorous veins of youth and manhood; to every table, hand and lip, save only those of the "Holy Communion," at the Lords Supper! Why this singular and impressive exception?

Among the wild, absurd, and monstrous doctrines which they have taught, is that the above named beverages, are poisonous, and pernicious in their effects upon the general health, even when taken in smallest quantities. It is in vain to remind them that this novel discovery is contradicted by the experience of mankind, that men who use them freely and habitually, from youth to age, enjoy robust health and long life; and that those only who use them immoderately, are conscious of any injurious properties. It is an admitted fact that wine has no substance as a restorative of vital energy laid prostrate by severe disease. They deny the rational sovereignty of general rules, and enthroned themselves, like despots, upon usurped exceptions. Yet, not being able to deny that its hospitable use was sanctioned by the first and last act of the Redeemer of man; that he supplied it from brimming vessels at the marriage feast, and passed around the wine-cup at his last supper, they graciously consent that this diabolical decoction, this "saturnic fluid, poisonous in every drop," shall be the privileged beverage of Christian churches only, as an appropriate emblem of the blood of Christ. There is a degree of blasphemy in this inconsistency, shocking to every sober mind. They affect to regard all the indispensable places of business, friendly intercourse, and casual refreshment, with a holy horror, as "sinks of iniquity," and all who visit them, however respectable in social position are denounced as worthless vagabonds and rumsuckers.

NEWSPAPER WRITING.—Though everybody affects secrecy, it is a secret known to all the town, that almost every competent man in political life has now and then used the newspaper, the most powerful engine there is for acting upon opinion; an acquaintance of ours calling on one of the bishops, had to wait beside him until he finished a leader for a daily paper. Several political chiefs effect little secrecy respecting the fact of their contributing to newspapers, though they, of course do not wish to be identified with all their contributions. "You may think it very easy to write an article for a newspaper," said a Cabinet Minister at a public dinner recently, "but try it."—London paper.

GEORGETOWN KENTUCKY Herald came to us this week dressed in mourning, and we eagerly looked to see who is dead. We found it was only a temporary civil death occasioned by the imprisonment of its editor because he did not choose to inform the authorities of his town of those whom he may have seen partaking of the stimulating beverage at the Hotel.—It was not for a debt contracted to supply delinquent subscribers with his paper!—N. Y. Record.

GEORGETOWN DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. D. D. RICHARDSON, RESPECTFULLY announces that he will open his classes in Georgetown, at Apollo Hall on Monday 17th inst.

Mr. R. has for several years visited annually the Eastern cities, spending neither time or expense in obtaining a thorough proficiency in his profession, and keeping himself fully conversant with the progress of the art, and hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a share of patronage.

Terms \$10. for 30 lessons.

A class for Gentlemen will be open each Monday night.

Spectators positively forbidden, but Patrons may obtain cards of admission.

A list for signatures can be seen at the Georgetown Hotel.

Hours of teaching, day class from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon—night class from 7 to 9.

June 15, 1854-14.

SCOTT FARM!

I will sell, on reasonable terms, the farm lately owned and occupied by John Herndon, dec'd, as a family residence; containing about 255 acres. Said farm is finely situated, in Scott county, Ky., on the road leading from Georgetown to Cynthiana and about 24 miles North East of the former place. It is well watered by excellent ponds and never failing springs, and under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing No. 1 farm would do well to call and see immediately.—Also!

MY RESIDENCE!

Situated on the East end of Main Street in Georgetown, Ky., one formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Malcom, &c: For particulars apply to.

SIDNEY L. HERNDON, Georgetown, Ky.

June 15, 1854-14.

NOTICE.

PERSONS paying their town tax to the Treasurer on or before the 10th of July next will be allowed a deduction of 8 per cent.

A. M. LYON, Treas.

June 15, 1854-31.

SCOTT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE subscribers to this association are requested to meet at the Court House in Georgetown on County Court day in June at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of great importance to the Society. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested.

R. F. FORD, President.

June 15 1854-14-21.

ELEGANT CARVED PIANO-FORTES.

WE have now in store eight beautifully carved Louis XIV Piano-Fortes. These instruments, for richness of finish and purity of tone cannot be surpassed.

We are also offering rare inducements to purchasers, in the price of our Pianos, and for cash the taste and purse cannot be better consulted and gratified than at.

COLBURN & FIELDS, 154 Main street, Cincinnati.

June 15, 1854.

OUR STOCK OF PRINCE & CO'S Melodeons is now very large. It is not necessary for us to say a word in their praise, more than that their rapid sale all over the country is good evidence of their superiority over all others. The reputation of George Prince & Co. is almost as extensive for superior Melodeons as Chickering for Piano Fortes. For sale wholesale and retail at factory prices by

COLBURN & FIELDS, 154 Main street, Cin.

June 15, 1854-14-by.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Amsterdam, New York.

THE undersigned agent for this well established institution, continues to issue policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire also, against hazards of Marine or Inland transportation at the current rates of premium charged by other responsible companies. All claims for loss, under Policies issued by the undersigned, will be adjusted promptly, and paid by the Agent in Georgetown.

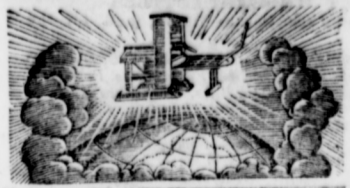
For Georgetown and Scott Co. WM. C. WHITE, Agt.

May 11, 1854-9 by.

PROTECTION, FIRE, MARINE & INLAND INSURANCE CO!

THE undersigned, agent for this old and well established institution, continues to issue Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire also against the hazards of Marine or Inland transportation, at the current rates of premium charged by other responsible companies. All claims for loss, under Policies issued by the undersigned, will be adjusted promptly, and paid by the General Agent at Cincinnati. The losses paid by this company in the Western country, during the last 23 years, exceed \$2,000,000.

P. MITCHELL, Agent For Georgetown and Scott County, June 5, 1851-4.



HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR

GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, - - - JUNE 22, 1854

Samuel Bailey, county, paid to No 52, vol 10 \$1 85
 Mort. Price, town, paid to No 14, vol 10 6 00
 Richard M. Johnson, White Sulphur, paid to No 52, vol 10 2 00
 Jas. S. Crembaugh, county, paid to No 13, vol 11. 1 75

We are authorized to announce that JOHN M. GLINN is a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.
 Oct. 20, 1853.

We are authorized to announce WM. T. V. BRADFORD a candidate for Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.
 Jan. 5, 1854 43-10

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. PAGE as a candidate for the office of Jailor at the ensuing election in August of 1854.
 Jan. 5, 1854 4-10

We are authorized to announce GEORGE TOPPASS a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.
 Jan. 19, 1854 45-10

We are authorized to announce JAMES YOUNG a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.
 Jan. 26, 1854 46-10

We are authorized to announce RANDOLPH DIXON a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

We are authorized to announce T. M. SCRUGGS as a DEFENDANT candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August.
 Feb. 16, 1854 49-10

To the voters of Scott County.
 Fellow Citizens—I would respectfully notify you that I am an INDEPENDENT voter but a DEFENDANT candidate for your suffrages at the next August election, as Assessor for the County. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity, and to the best of my humble abilities.
 GEORGE W. BATES.
 March 16, 1854 1-10

We are authorized to announce B. T. THOMPSON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 March 23, 1854 2-10

County Court Clerk.
 We are authorized to announce L. B. DICKERSON a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 April 13, 1854 5-10

For County Assessor.
 We are authorized to announce WILSON MOORE a candidate for the office of Assessor at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 April 20, 1854 7-10

We are authorized to announce JOAN TAYLOR GRIFFITH a candidate for the office of Assessor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 May 4, 1854 8-10

County Judge.
 We are authorized to announce that MILTON STEVENSON is a candidate for the office of County Judge of Scott county at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 May 16, 1854 9-10

Surveyor.
 We are authorized to announce J. M. EWING as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of the county of Scott, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 May 18, 1854 9-10

We are authorized to announce B. W. FINNELL a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 May 25, 1854 11-10

We are authorized to announce JAMES R. DAYDEN a candidate for the office of Jailor at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 June 1, 1854 12-10

We are authorized to announce HENRY EDMONDSON a candidate for the office of County Assessor, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 May 4, 1854 3-10

We are authorized to announce THOMAS KELLY a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing election in August.
 June 15, 1854 13-10

We are authorized to announce that REASON FIELDS is a candidate for the office of Assessor of Scott County at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
 June 22, 1854 14-10

Owing to sickness in our family we have been unable, this week, to pay much attention to our editorial business; friends, however, having voluntarily supplied deficiencies, by furnishing equally interesting matter. Our readers, we presume, like ourselves, have no just cause of complaint.

AN APPEAL.

To the Citizens of Georgetown and Scott County.

It is natural to every man to desire that his motives and conduct should be placed in a proper light before the community in which he resides. Actuated by this feeling we shall attempt to review, in a spirit of moderation and of fairness, the events and consequences therefrom which have lately been and are yet disturbing, the quiet of our village. It may be that we shall now take a very different view of this matter from that which we presented last week. We certainly feel differently. When those articles were penned we were smarting under a sense of disgraceful using, and outraged rights—and if personalities, unworthy of our selves, and it may be undeserved by those to whom they were applied, have escaped us, the apology must be found in the circumstances of our case; we confess we have none of that stoicism, which might enable us to come forth from a felon's cell to the Editor's chair, with a mind well fitted for analyzing any subject. Whether our position was right or wrong, we felt the reflection none the less keenly and we can not believe that our worst enemies would charge that our conduct was not influenced by a correct principle.

But with reflection on this subject has come another consideration of a personal character, which afflicts us more nearly than even the disgrace and imprisonment we have undergone.

It is this, the combination of circumstances has been such as to place us in an attitude of resistance to law and order.

This situation is not to our taste; we have not sought it, and we appeal to our fellow citizens that it be not forced upon us; we call upon them to sustain the assertion, we now make, that at all times and seasons we have opposed the misuse and abuse of spirituous liquors; that we have fearlessly denounced both as unmitigated evils.

That we have differed and do still differ with the trustees as regards their course towards the two hotel keepers in Georgetown, is a fact for which we see no remedy; we do believe the object of the Trustees with regard to them is attained, totally inadequate to produce the results desired; we believe that in reaching those ends, a monstrous injustice will be perpetrated, upon the personal and pecuniary rights of these men; this opinion we share with a great many others, and so violent is the feeling, on this subject, so clearly defined is the public sentiment, that we ask the friends of temperance themselves to say, if it is now impossible for any man to testify on this subject, without incurring both odium and infamy.

That such a consequence would follow is a fact potent as the day, clear, open, and not to be disguised, and one of which a judicial officer would have a right to take notice without proof.

In addition to all this we are not able to perceive how a man can voluntarily go into the house of another there to acquire certain information, to be used to the prejudice of his host, and then detail the same, in a court of justice, without doing violence to his own sense of honor, and debasing his own self respect. We cannot do it; we believe such honor and self respect to lie at the foundation of all law, social order, and morality, and their abrogation would let in upon us, a flood of evils to which the miseries of drunkenness would be trivial in comparison. It should be a dire necessity we think, that would present the alternative of such a course—or a prison.

Whilst we protest against the position we have been made to occupy in this matter, we must deprecate still more the evils which these prosecutions have introduced into this community. The tree cannot be wholly good which brings forth such bitter fruits. Personal Enmities, malice and all uncharitableness have invaded the precincts of our homes and the evil grows worse, at every repetition of these futile and vexatious prosecutions. In view of these things would it not be well for those who have the power, to pause in their proceedings until laws more definite than those upon the statute book, can be substituted for them. Judges Goodloe and Duval have differed as to the construction of the law, and the community differ still more as to its policy.

The law of love and neighborly kindness is worth all the whisky enactments, "made or to be made" during man's existence; violent reforms are exceedingly ephemeral in their nature, and the time will speedily come when the mists of passion will have passed away, the "fitful fever" of violent reform will no longer excite our minds and we will be enabled calmly to review and analyze the acts and impulses of the present hour; happier will it be for us then to cherish the recollection of something we have

forborne in charity to our neighbor, than the memory of a harsh measure cruelly prosecuted, even under the sanction of law.

Win. Weigert charged with the murder of Charles Cushing, in a confectionary store in Lexington last December; was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, in that city, one day last week. The circumstances of this murder are doubtless fresh in the minds of our readers. A correspondent of the Louisville Times, upon the rendition of the verdict, says, "Then followed a scene which beggars description, and which God grant I may never again witness. The prisoner, entirely overcome, let his head fall on his breast, while his wife, his sister, and his mother gave vent to their anguish in heart rending screams. His wife threw herself upon his neck, and exclaimed passionately, 'Oh why did I do this! why did I do this!' and, 'Oh, how could those men find him guilty, when they have families! Oh! I will die.' The screams gradually subsided into sobs of grief and anguish, while the mournful, harrowing scene afflicted judge, jury, bar, and spectators."

During the past week several gentlemen have talked rather beligerently with reference to us; intimating what they might, could, would or should have done to our body corporate under certain circumstances. We are a peaceable, law abiding citizen; but when professors of religion and janitors of the law, throw off their respective cloaks, and attack us *et armis*, we wish them distinctly to understand that neither law or religion will prevent us from defending ourselves to the "bitter end;" even it to effect our purpose, we have to take the law into our own hands. Self-defence is the first law of nature, and we have yet to learn the doctrine that when stricken on one cheek by executives of the law or by professed disciples of the lowly Jesus, it is our duty to turn the other cheek. Theoretically we admit the truth of the doctrine; practically, in the event to which we allude, it will meet with our utter repudiation.

On Tuesday week another trial was had in the case of the Board of Trustees vs. James Barkley, which was as successful as those which have preceded it; and the prosecuting party again asked for a continuance, until Tuesday of this week. More fees and more town expenses accruing for the amusement of the Board and the benefit of the tax payers.

On Tuesday last the same expensive farce was re-enacted, with the same result.

An Editor in Jail.—The Georgetown (Ky) Herald comes to us dressed in mourning, and upon looking for the cause of the funeral appearance, we find that the editor has been committed to jail by some municipal tribunal for refusing to testify where he got his liquor.

It is evident from some of the editor of the Herald's late articles, that he has been drinking very bad liquor. We shouldn't wonder if the seller bribed him not to tell where he got it.

Georgetown Female Institute.

The examination of the pupils of this valuable institution of learning, beautifully located in our flourishing village, and under the control of Mr. and Mrs. Hand, both of whom are admirably adapted for the care and instruction of young female, assisted too, as they are, by a competent and well qualified corps of instructors, took place on Wednesday and Thursday last, June 14th and 15th.

The examination was of a most flattering character to pupils and instructors; giving eminent satisfaction to the large and intelligent crowd, patrons and others then and there assembled. Limited space forbids our going into details, but we trust and expect that some friend will furnish a more extended and detailed notice for our next; such a one as this excellent Institution richly merits.

Mrs. McBRAYER DEAD.—Mrs. McBrayer, who was so horribly wounded and mutilated in the attempt to take her life several weeks ago, died at 2 o'clock on Tuesday from the effects of the injuries. Her death closes the horrid tragedy, and makes it one of the most brutal and butcherly murder ever committed in Kentucky. It will be remembered that her stepson was generally supposed to be the perpetrator of the deed, and that he was arrested, examined, and (strange enough) admitted to bail; that his father became his bail, and that he left the county, and was afterwards said to be staying at Harrodsburg. Whether he is there now or not, we are not informed.—*Com.*

Why is it wise to be sad?
 Because the "wisest man" was a solemn man.

PERIODICALS.

Our first, best ever-welcome friend, Blackwood has made its appearance for May.

To commend it to our friends as one of the most worthy periodicals now published, is but the reiteration of commendations that have been showered upon it since its foundation, but as we are not of those who praise because our object has an established name and place among the literary productions of the day, we claim, for our opinion of its merits, more attention than is usually given to such notices. Published by Leonard Scott & Co 54 Gold St New York. Terms \$3 per annum.

While lavishing commendatory remarks on other favorites, we must not forget the merited meed of praise claimed by the Lady's Keepsake, a neat and interesting monthly which contains much reading matter that cannot be excelled by any in the land, alike suitable for the perusal of children as well as maturer age and judgment.

With entire confidence, we recommend it to our lady friends, as a companion containing gems of Literature and Art, with many refining and beneficial influences associated therewith.

Terms to Mail subscribers \$1 in advance. Five copies to one address \$4. Ten copies to one address \$7. Address John S. Taylor No. 17 Ann St New York.

"The Sacred Circle" the title of a new Monthly, the first number of which is issued is well worth attention.

Its motto "Truth against the world" should do much towards its circulation, and especially from the inquiring skeptic, and the confined bigot we solicit its patronage. General themes of interest are introduced, which renders its contents not alone appropriate for a particular sect, but entertaining and useful for all. Party controversy is avoided, as is every effort to force conviction; for though firm in the defense of spiritual faith, its object is not to secure converts to spiritualism, and the reader feels himself at liberty to exercise his own judgement.

To those already enjoying the light of the knowledge of truth, we need only say, it is every way worthy your attention. Terms \$2 per annum. Address Partridge & Brittain 300 Broadway New York.

To those fond of substantial reading matter, we would introduce the London Quarterly Review, the last number of which we have received, containing portions of Sacred Geography, History, Biographical sketches and also some political observations.

For Literature both interesting and instructive we commend this collection as worthy a place in the library of the most fastidious reader. Terms for one Review \$3 per annum; for two \$5; for three \$7 for the four \$8; for Blackwood and four Reviews \$10. Address Leonard Scott & Co 54 Gold St New York.

The "Phrenological Journal," aside from its especial dedication to the explanation of the Science from which it derives its title, is very worthy of public patronage; containing much information of a miscellaneous character, the selection and management of which does credit to the taste and judgment of the proprietors, being that peculiar blending of the interesting and useful, which never fails to arrest the attention of even a careless reader.

The "Water Cure Journal," of a similar character to the Phrenological, except with regard to the principal subject, designated in its title, is quite as worthy of the people's attention. As a family periodical it is very desirable, being a medical adviser equal to any of the kind published.

We know of no subjects, that are more rapidly gaining interest than the two referred to in these journals—Phrenology as a Science, though for a while rather void 'ne go' is again claiming a name and place among the most important of the day, and becoming a fashionable study in the East, West, North and South.

We observe that the demand for competent phrenologists is yearly increasing, which is an irrefutable argument in favor of the growing popularity of the science.

The "Water Cure" medical system is likewise becoming more and more approved of, and by some of the best minds of our country, and many of these are eminent physicians of Allopathic practice, but especially in the West is this Journal working wonders for the cause it advocates, and such a support has been gained for it that no one now need fear to "ride the Water cure hobby." Terms on either of the above \$1 per annum. Address, Fowlers & Wells, 308 Broadway N. Y.

We take pleasure in noticing a new Medical work, the "Hydropathic Family Physician" a valuable prescriber and advisor with regard to the nature, causes and treatment of bodily ailments and casualties of every description, and containing about three hundred illustrative engravings.

The design of the author in its publication is that this new system, the greatest medical improvement known may by this means extend its influence and establish its practice, where the professors of Homeopathy are as yet unknown.

Our best wishes are for its success, and as common sense seldom fails to decide aright we have no fears that the day is not even now at hand when pure air, clear water, careful diet and exercise, will be universally preferred to mixtures or compound mixtures denominated medicines but more properly termed concocted poisons, and we hope this very work may do much towards establishing this happy improvement in popular vogue throughout our country.

"The Hydropathic Physician" can be obtained by the inclosing of \$2 50 postage prepaid to Fowlers & Wells 308 Broadway New York.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We copy the following from the Memphis Enquirer, of Thursday:

Lynch Law.—We are deeply pained to announce occurrence, in Marshall county, Miss., near Chulaboma, on Saturday last of one of the most wicked and nefarious deeds of which we can possibly conceive. The retribution, however, was as fearful as the deed was dark and damning. On Saturday morning, the wife of a respectable planter of Marshall county, Miss., left her dwelling and went to the field, near the house, for the purpose of seeing to some of her domestic arrangements, when she was seized by a negro man belonging to her husband, who was plowing in the field, and her person violated in the most unhalloved manner. She was then choked to death. After the occurrence had become known the neighbors pursued and overtook the villain in bloodhounds, and disposed of him in the following manner: After suffering the dogs to handle his person for some time, they shot him, though mortally, and finally hung him. The lady had been recently married.

For the Herald.
 Maysville, Ky.

MR. FRENCH, I hear that you have been in tribulations, persecuted and in prison; allow me as your friend to suggest some consolatory reflections, and relate some appropriate anecdotes which may contain and yield a few drops of the oil of gladness. Remember my dear French that he who persecutes virtue is like the envious servant who wounded himself on his masters sword in a vain attempt to rub the polish off. Remember French, remember that when the goddess of Night first beheld the stars her envy was so great that she disrobed herself and cast her garments over them to hide their lustre when lo! wide over all the skies they stood revealed to miriads of men who else had never seen them.

Remember the fable of the birds of low degree who, at an indignation meeting, consulted how they might silence the songsters whose imitatable melodies had filled them with envy. After long and hoarse debates they sentenced their victims to close confinement within a venerable oak whose dense foliage excluded the rays of the sun. The Owl, Hawk and Crow, with other ugly gravities met malicious guard; But what was their surprise when they saw the old tree waving and trembling in all its limbs and leaves, as if a fountain of spring breezes had started from its trunk; what was their dismay when they heard a thousand merry voices issuing from the agitated tree, in songs so beautiful, so harmonious and of such unprecedented freshness and purity, it seemed that every leaf and bed and branch was melting into melody.

My dear friend let these stories remind you and your hostile friends that persecution is certain to assist a good cause, and by no means sure to destroy a bad one. I wish to remind them that it is folly to put a Frenchman in a "jug," to cure him of tipping. And moreover I would warn all of them who are law abiding citizens and who would faithfully obey the scripture, and subject themselves to those who are in Authority that Mr. French is the only Author in their town.

CONSOLO.

GLOBIOUS NEWS!—Our latest dispatch from Georgetown brings the gratifying intelligence that our friend FRENCH is out of jail. As soon as the Flag of last week reached that town, and his persecutors saw that we were about to come down upon them in good earnest, the locks and bars of the prison were unloosed, the doors thrown open, and French politely invited to walk out and go about his business. We are glad of this, for he will now have it in his power to give his foes the raking fire which we had intended giving them, in his own scathing way, and upon scientific principles. Give it to them French—they will deserve it.
 Flag.

DEATH OF FANNY FORESTER.—Many there who will hear of the death of Mrs. Emily C. Judson, with regret. She departed this life at residence of her brother, in the village of Hamilton about 10 o'clock last evening. In her death a bright star in the galaxy of female writers, a true and faithful woman, and a sincere lover of Good, is lost to the world. Would she could have been spared to earth longer.—*Ulrich Observer.*

RITE OF A BATTLENAKE.—DRUNKENNESS A REMEDY.—We happen to know something about this, and suggest an effectual remedy. We mean alcoholic liquor. The philosophy of it is simply that. The venom of a serpent is a powerful stimulant to combat.

saved the life of a valuable man by giving him [in the absence of any other remedy] a whole bottle of alcohol, which does admit a turnbrier at a time. It was only when he drank the last portion, that intoxication showed itself—powerful was the sedative action of the poison. Once made a man, who has been bitten by a venomous snake, drunk, and the victory is achieved. From that moment he is safe, and the sore may be treated as an ordinary and slight flesh wound.—*O. Crescent.*

INGENIOUS ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—The escape of Squires from the New Hampshire State prison, where he was sentenced to fifteen years confinement, was ingenious. The prisoners march to breakfast, and, returning, enter their cells, which close with a spring, while the turnkey follows and locks an outer lock. Each inmate holds his hand up to the bar above the door as the officer, does this, who daily counts and reports and imitates to the warden.—Squires made of sole leather a very ingeniously wrought hand, not for getting to carve out the finger nails and give them as well as the fingers, a very natural and life-like appearance, by the use of a bluish white powder. On the morning of his intended escape, he fixed his imitation hand to the grate of his cell-door, making its position more secure by the use of shoemaker's wax. On returning he closed the door the same as though he had gone within, and pulled the door to after him, as required. The turnkey followed, counting the upraised hands as he marched through the corridor, and reported that all was right. The prisoner then passed out to the rear, and secreted himself among the lumber, where he remained until the prison-bell rung, and the guard on the walls went off to breakfast. By the aid of a plank he ascended the walls and escaped. He had but eight minutes of time, but he made good use of them.

MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, June 20, 1854.
 The market continues inanimate in all respects, with very sultry weather, and the river swelling a few inches, though not sufficient to benefit navigation, and the rates of freights are somewhat enhanced.

Bagging and Rope.—Limited inquiry, with a sale of each at 14c, and a sale of 35 coils rope at 81 cents.

Flour and Grain.—Flour dull, and retail sales at \$7 50 from stores. Wheat nominal at \$1 00 a \$1 25. Corn 52 a 60c.

Groceries.—Small sales of Rio coffee at 10 a 10c. Sugar extremely dull at 4 a 4c.

Tobacco.—The receipts are still rather heavy, and prices somewhat depressed in consequence, notwithstanding the well established fact that the crop is extremely short, with sales Monday of 236 hhds at prices ranging from \$3 40 to \$5 80, and old hhd at \$7 00.

Whiskey.—A sale of 52 bbls of raw at 22c. Freight—To New Orleans and Pittsburgh, 30c. for pounds freight.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET, June 21.

Beef.—The supply has been fully equal to the demand and prices have declined, with a still further downward tendency. The range during the week has been 61 to 71c for choice cattle. At New York a decline of fully 3c has been established.

Sheep.—Dull. We quote \$1 75a\$3 with the wool off. Lamb \$1 50.

Hogs.—Dull. We quote 31a\$3 gross. We hear of a contract for 500 hogs, made about two weeks ago in Shelby county, at \$2 75, to be delivered in December. Some of the packers are offering to contract at \$2 50 gross.

CINCINNATI, June 20 P. M.

Flour—Dull, sales at \$7 35a\$7 50.
 Whisky—Steady at 22c.
 Cheese—8a\$1 4c.
 Butter—9a10c.
 Sugar—Firm. Coffee and molasses dull.

AN OUNCE OF FACT IS WORTH A POUND OF THEORY; and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hood's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of disease of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial, and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation and debility, &c., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that his good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed. He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure. See advertisement.
 June 8, 1854 13-10

To the voters of Scott.
 I would notify my friends and the voters of Scott county, that if honored by a majority of their suffrages for the office of Sheriff, BRADMAN GAY, of Griffith's precinct, will be my deputy. Respectfully,
 B. T. THOMPSON.
 July 22, 1854 14-10

FOR SALE.
 A beautiful building or pasture lot adjoining the town limits containing 14 acres, upon which is a good house. Also two like negroes.
 THOS. F. OTWELL.
 June 22, 1854 15-10

Scott County Kentucky June 1st 1854.
 TAKEN up by Robert Ande living on the south side of the Lexington & Covington turnpike road 12 miles from the former place and 2 miles from Turkey Foot one bay horse seven years old 165 hands high bare-faced and a-sided. Appraised to seventy five dollars, delivered under my hand.
 JAS. FIELDS J. P. S. C.
 June 22, 1854 15-10

Ward's Trial.
 A few copies for sale by
 T. S. BARKLEY & CO.
 June 8, 1854 13-10

Death of a Sub-Marine Diver.
John Tope, a diver, employed to assist in raising wrecks from the bottom of Lake Erie, was drowned on the 29 of May, while making some experiments with apparatus. Mr. Tope was recently from Boston, where he left a wife and four children. The following particulars given in the Buffalo papers:
"Mr. Tope descended three times. The first and second times he went down some fifteen or twenty feet, each time signaling to those above to raise him. In both instances he remarked that the foot air did not escape fast enough to allow him to breathe freely. Previous to going down the third time he detached the spring from the valve which allows the impure air to escape from the helmet, and desired the man who held the signal line, to observe carefully when he should reach the bottom, (some forty feet) and be prepared to answer his signals. He then entered the water and descended about thirty feet, when those above thought the armor felt unusually heavy. The signal line was immediately jerked, to ascertain whether anything was wrong; but receiving no answering signal, the diver was immediately raised from the water. On opening the helmet, the occupant of the armor was found to be quite dead, presenting a horrible spectacle—blood oozing from his eyes, ears, nose and mouth. At a depth of thirty feet the pressure of the water is equal to fifteen pounds to the square inch, and hence there must have been a pressure of at least ten tons upon the lower extremities of the diver, and this tremendous pressure forced the vital fluid to the head, bursting the blood vessels, thus causing immediate death. Not more than a minute and a half elapsed from the time he entered the water to the time he was hoisted upon the deck of the vessel."
"Mr. Tope was a diver of five years experience on the Atlantic sea-board; he had connected a length of gutta percha hose to the helmet at the place occupied by the escape valve, one end of the hose remaining above the surface of the water. This was an improvement of his own which he desired to test; and before going down the last time he had taken the valve out entirely, though he was told frequently that such experiment would prove fatal to him, and was warned not to attempt it. He persisted and unfortunately lost his life."

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale, his farm in Scott county, 7 miles west of Georgetown, 3 miles north of Midway, immediately on the Troy Works road; containing about 10 acres;
Said land is in a high state of cultivation, having on it comfortable improvements, and well watered. Purchasers wanting a farm of this size, would do well to call and examine for themselves.
WM. A. NUTTER, Jr.
Ex-Lex. Observer copy to amount of \$2.50 and charge this office. jun8-7w

LOWER MARKET HOUSE.
The advertiser would respectfully notify the citizens of Georgetown, that owing to the scarcity of money, and the high price of stock, he must adopt a cash system, and his means being limited it is important to his business that this hint is not neglected, as he will be obliged to stop butchering if it is. He finds it much more convenient to have the money paid at the Market House, than to spend the day after market is over in collecting so many small sums.
He would also inform the citizens of Scott county, that he will pay the cash for sheep skins delivered at his residence in Georgetown.
R. F. KIDD.
June 9, 1854-13-4t.

TAKE NOTICE.
The undersigned would respectfully notify his friends and the public generally that he purchased the entire interest of John Will West in the Grocery at the old corner where he still continues the business through a capable agent. He would also notify all those who are indebted to the concern to come forward immediately and settle up the amount of their respective indebtedness, if they would save cost.
J. E. APPELGATE.
May 25, 1854-11-4t.

HOUSE & LOT AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 24th inst, the BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to Robert W. Keene, Esq., and now occupied by W. A. Baldwin; situated on Mulberry street, in this town; for further information, apply to
P. L. MITCHELL.
June 8, 1854-13-3t.

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The family residence of Dr. W. C. Webb, located on Hamilton street is offered for sale. It consists of a large and commodious dwelling containing 9 handsome rooms, besides an extensive store room, a good kitchen, Smoke house, Ice house, &c. &c. Adjoining the dwelling are two convenient and roomy offices, adapted to the use of a lawyer or physician; their is also a
LOT AND STABLE
adjoining which might be obtained with the property, which is admirably adapted, in every respect for the residence of a professional man. The whole property is in a most excellent state of repair, having been cleaned and repainted during this spring. Its location, on one of the most pleasant streets of the town, its proximity to the business portion thereof, and its numerous conveniences and pleasant surroundings, render it one of the most
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES
in town. Those who have any wish to procure such a property, are invited to call and examine the premises. For terms, (which will be made easy) in the absence of Dr. Webb apply to Col. James Rankins, or at the residence, to
MRS. ANN D. WEBB.
May 26, 1854-11-4t.
*Commonwealth, Observer and Citizen, copy 3 times and charge this office.

Ward's Trial.
A FEW Copies for sale by
T. S. BARKLEY & CO.
June 8, 1854-13-5t.

Strayed, Stolen, or Walked Off!
OUR SIGN!
SOME five feet square, which contained likenesses so natural that it is a matter of doubt by what means it
"ABSCQUATED THE RANCH!"
We have now no mark by which our whereabouts can be told, unless the eye falls upon fine, well executed DAGUERREOTYPES, over which Bancroft & Brother, can always be found.
June 8, 1854-13-4t.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
BANCROFT & BRO.
HAVE opened a splendid Gallery, where they will be happy to take pictures upon "PURE SILVER!"
almost as large as life and quite as natural. If people wish pictures taken cheap and durable they cannot do better in any place than they can now do in Georgetown. All pictures are warranted in every way that a reasonable community can ask.
PRICES ARE NOW REDUCED!
From Ten to Thirty per cent. lower than they have ever been in this place.
We have a splendid stock of
LOCKETS!
and
FANCY CASES.
CALL AND SEE!
April 27, 1854-7-4t.

SAM KEENE says "Tom, send the Gentlemen to us, and we will send you the darkies!"
Well, Sam, as you have long prospered with your custom, I believe I would as soon make a small exchange with you as not; as I have some of the Gentlemen (?) custom to spare. By the way, we have just received another supply of that fine old Gold Leaf Tobacco.
THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO.
May 25.

LARD OIL.
200 GALLONS best winter Lard Oil in store.
T. S. BARKLEY & CO.
May 11.

LOOK!
BEFORE YOU BUY
And get the Best Bargain You Can!
As Great deference and respect shown to CASH CUSTOMERS as may reasonably be expected at Lexington or else where.

WE are now in receipt of full and complete supply as we have ever had;—intending to keep them up, and last not least expect to be always on hand, to offer them to customers on the most accommodating terms.
Our stock comprises every variety of Groceries, a general assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Stoneware, and Cedar Ware together with a great variety of Fancy Articles: To wit:—
10 bbls. 5 year old Whisky;
A Supr. article Old Brand and—
A small lot Old Boots and Shoes.
FISH.
Salmon, Shad, Herring, Mackerel, Lake and Cod Fish.
FRUITS.
Cranberries, Fresh Peaches, Dried Peaches, Raisins and Pie Fruits.
CHEESE.
Western Reserve, English Dairy and Pine Apple.
Lard Oil.
One barrel Winter Strained—just received
Dried Beef.
A fine lot—just received.
Cider Vinegar.
Five barrels best quality—made myself.
Lime.
Ten bbls. White Utica.
Tobacco.
An unusually large lot and some very superior;—call and see the "Belle of the West," "Creole," &c.
Cigars.
A large lot Spanish and half-Spanish do
Fishing Tackle.
A large lot Hooks and Lines cheaper than "Jeff." or Tom. Barkley sell them.
Flour and Meal.
Mr. Frost has promised to keep us constantly supplied with a first rate article.
Cheaper Still.
All our Allen bargains not yet disposed of. I would make a special mention of a large lot of Looking Glasses and Looking Glass Plates; Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, single or in sets, Brass Candlesticks, &c. &c.
Give us a call and if you do not find it to your interest, I certainly shall not expect you to buy.
S. Y. KEENE.
April 13, 1854-5-4t.

1854. NEW GOODS! 1854.
NEW GOODS!!
The subscriber encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto extended would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has enlarged his stock of
SPRING & SUMMER, STAPLE & FANCY GOODS;
Consisting in part of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, Berages, Silks, Calicoes Bleached and Brown Cottons, &c. &c.
A very large and general assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, OF EVERY VARIETY & SIZE.
HATS AND CAPS, &c.
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE;
Together with a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in Dry Goods Stores with Tea, Coffee, Soda, &c. &c., as well as many other articles too numerous to enumerate, all of which will be sold at small advance on Eastern cost for Cash, or to prompt paying customers.
Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to give him an early call, at his Store Room, one door above J. T. Davies, on Main Street.
MILTON STEVENSON.
April 13, 1854-5-4t.

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MILTON STEVENSON.
April 13, 1854-5-4t.

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SPRING & SUMMER, STAPLE & FANCY GOODS;
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NEW SPRING GOODS.
BEATY & SPEARS.
GEORGETOWN, KY.
STORE at the splendid Business House formerly occupied by Mitchell & Hall on the corner.
DEALERS IN
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS.
Our stock is very large and complete, and having been bought principally for Cash enables us to sell as low as any house in the State. Goods received per express throughout the season. We would be pleased to show our goods to all persons wishing to buy and think we can satisfy them by an examination, that this is the house for beautiful goods and cheap bargains.
MAY 21, 1854. BEATY & SPEARS.
P. S. A beautiful lot of Carpeting Matting &c. just received by
B. & S.
N. B. An extra lot of superior Coffee, Tea, and Grauted Sugar just received by
B. & S.
March 23, 1854-2-4t.

J. J. ALLEN,
DAGUERREAN!
The Room formerly occupied by W. P. Dawell.
[OVER M. STEVENSON'S STORE.]
ALL those wishing a good Daguerreotype put up in the best manner, will now have an opportunity of being accommodated. Don't forget to call soon, as I shall not remain over a week or two in this place. Come and get an article that is durable and that will be looked upon with some degree of satisfaction as a work of art. Now is the time to have a picture of yourself in the best style at
J. J. ALLEN'S
Daguerrean Room.
May 25, 1854-11-4t.

LOOK HERE!
THE undersigned is receiving a large and well selected stock of
Hardware, Cutlery,
and a lot of superior double barrel SHOT GUNS. He also has on hand a general assortment of
Tin Sheet-iron & Copper ware.
Together with a large assortment of Cooking Stoves of the best patterns, warranted to perform well.
GEO. ALLEGATE.
P. S. He has on hand a large lot of CHAIN PUMPS, and also the Cast Iron Revolving Spout Pumps, for Cisterns and Wells.
All persons indebted to me up to the 1st of January, by note or account are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, if they wish to save cost.
G. A.
April 20, 1854-6-4t.

AT COST.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
PURCHASERS will find it to their interest to examine my stock of ready made work as I am desirous of selling out, even at a sacrifice, with the view of seeking a home in other parts.—Also
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A commodious and comfortable dwelling in good repair, with an out house which could be readily converted into a convenient and useful addition to the main building—a garden spot equal to the best—neatly arranged and handsomely stocked and an excellent lot, well situated for a stable, with an abundant supply of good water, perfectly convenient, for stable purposes—the whole comprising a space of about seventy front by two hundred and twenty five feet back—situated on Main Street, South side of Main—a good cross alley affording every facility for ready access to any part of the premises for any and every conceivable object—for further information apply to the subscriber
H. C. STEVENSON.
May 15, 1854-10-4t.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
SAM KEENE is puffing forth his Tobacco, emblazoned with high-sounding names, done up in sugar and labeled in gold.
Gentlemen, we have just received several varieties of the weed which we could very properly call "The Weed of the Season," "The Rainey," the "Lewis Tifford," having been tested and approved by those gentlemen of acknowledged taste and refined sensibilities. As we think however, there is but little in a name, we offer the article upon its own merits.
T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

PAINTS, OILS &c.
75 KEES pure white lead;
100 gallons Linseed Oil;
40 " spirits Turpentine;
40 " Japan Turpentine;
40 " Neat's Foot Oil;
40 " Fish Oil;
200 lbs. French Zinc White;
200 lbs. Red Lead;
500 lbs. Venetian Red;
in store and for sale low by
May 11
T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

Foreign and Domestic Liquors, &c.
We have in store and to arrive—
4 half pipes superior Pale Brandy;
4 quarts superior Dark Brandy;
2 cases superior Pale-sherry Wine;
2 cases superior Madeira Wine;
1 case superior Port Wine;
20 baskets favorite Brands Champagne Wine;
20 boxes Longworth's Sparkling Catawba Wine;
20 boxes Longworth's Dry Catawba;
10 boxes Longworth's Ladies Sweet Wine;
2 cases Longworth's Catawba Brandy;
20 barrels old Bourbon Whisky (6 years)
50 barrels old Bourbon Whisky (4 years)
20 barrels "Orange Valley" Whisky (fresh)
10 barrels "Excelsior" Whisky (fresh)
10 barrels Domestic Brandy;
10 barrels Domestic Gin;
10 barrels Domestic Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 cases pure Olive Oil, (the best in the market).
The above liquors are on draught and bottled.
BROWN & SAYRES.
April 20, 1854-6-4t.

WRITING PAPER.
100 REAMS Letter and Cap paper, Cream laid Gilt edge, Commercial note, Bill paper, &c. &c. just received from the Eastern Manufacturer, and for sale very low by
T. S. BARKLEY & CO.